

HEAT CHECKS SEARCHERS FOR BODIES IN THE RUINS.

able and guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years.—Section 767 of the City Charter.

Two Investigations.
The investigation to fix the responsibility for the immense loss of life and property will be conducted by the Department of Combustibles.

"As soon as our inspectors can get at the place," said Mr. Murray today, "we shall investigate to find just what was the situation there. All the explosive stuff for which Tarrant & Co. had a permit was located by this department under the sidewalk in a vault on the Greenwich street side of the building.

The presence of explosives in any other part of the building would be a violation of the law and the regulation of this bureau.

"If they compounded stuff on the upper floors, we do not know what they were compounding or what chemical changes occurred in the process of such manufacture. If the explosion occurred as the result of the processes in such manufacture, then the law was violated.

Danger of Experiment.

"However, experiments in chemistry and experiments are constantly uncovering new explosives unknown to a man who is looking for a grain of aquiline. He may find a high explosive before he finds it. I believe that we shall find that the explosion in this case was occasioned by chemical changes in substances entirely harmless by themselves through the action of heat or some other force quite unknown to the company's chemists.

"Our work here will take two lines. First, we must get at the invoice book of the company to ascertain just what chemicals they had on hand. After that we must examine the formulae involved in the preparation of those specialties.

"After we get through our physical examination, we will take up the chemical evidence to determine to what extent the rule of this bureau and the law have been violated. If all the chemicals were used, we will take up the investigation by calling witnesses, etc., to ascertain who is responsible."

"I think," he said today, "that the explosion was caused by nitro-glycerine. It could not have been done by the amount on hand of benzene, alcohol and collodion."

"The nitro-glycerine was used by them in the preparation of granular, a carboxylic acid containing a one-tenth of one per cent. solution of the explosive. It is prescribed freely by physicians.

"Twenty-five pounds of nitro-glycerine would have sufficed to blow the Tarrant Building to atoms."

Mr. Marshall Peter Seery made this statement:

"I have two inspectors at the scene of the catastrophe who are watching every bit of wreckage dug out to determine the cause of the explosion. I don't expect that we shall come across any satisfactory evidence, however, until we get down into the heart of the ruins."

"It is too early yet to begin taking evidence from witnesses. Our first step will be to thoroughly explore the ruins and see what develops."

"The most important witness, to my mind, is Tarrant's engineer. I think he will be able to add very materially to our investigation."

Just now, however, he is in the hospital and too badly injured to make a full statement."

TO AVERT MORE PERIL.

Thirty Dangerous Ruins Must Now Be Razed.

"It looks as if thirty buildings in the vicinity of the explosion will have to be torn down," said Supt. Dooner, of the Building Department, today. "I have already condemned the buildings at 255, 257 and 259 Greenwich street, directly north of the buildings wrecked by the explosion. I had fifty men at work shoring up the walls, but it was no use. They bulged out at least a foot, and I think they would hardly last a week if the buildings were kept open for business. These buildings are occupied by Hart & Co., butter and cheese; the Morris Jackson Flag Company, Thievery, second-hand printing materials, O'Keefe & Thievery, printers, and Horne & Co."

"The buildings standing on the east side of Washington street, near Chambers street, seem to have been wrecked by the explosion, and they will be inspected thoroughly to-day."

"The same thing applies to the buildings along Chambers street between Greenwich and Washington streets. These were not visited by fire, but they are ancient structures and the fearful concussion jarred them from the foundations up. The walls are apt to have bulged, and in that event they will have to come down."

"Buildings of their age cannot be shored up."

"By actual count forty-three buildings facing on six blocks were either left in ruins or partly wrecked by the force of the explosion. At least half as many again will have to come down. Before the district is cleared the property involved will have reached \$2,000,000, according to my estimate."

CITY RESTS ON A MINE.

Repulsion of Warren Street Disaster May Happen Any Time.

New York City's business section rests upon a powder mine. At any hour of any day the great casualty of Monday may be duplicated and from the same cause—a violation of the law by business firms concerning the storing of explosives.

These facts stand out prominently as the investigation into the Tarrant catastrophe progresses.

Already official cognizance has been taken of the fact that chemicals and oils far in excess of the quantity sanctioned by law were stored in the building, so disastrous wrecked Monday noon.

It is disclosed, too, that so many carboys of inflammable oils and other chemicals were delivered to Tarrant and Com-

DELUGE OF WATER POURED ON THE FLAMES HAD NO EFFECT.



From Photo by World Photographer.

SCENE AT THE FIRE WHEN AT ITS HEIGHT YESTERDAY.



RUINS OF THE WARREN STREET STATION ON THE NINTH AVENUE.

BIG LOSSES ON RISKS.

Local Companies Will Lose Fortunes on Warren Street Fire.

The Board of Fire Underwriters began to-day ascertaining the amount of insurance carried on the destroyed buildings. Nearly all the insurance was carried by local companies.

The total loss is expected to aggregate nearly \$1,000,000. It will require several days' work before the official figures can be given.

The pure class insurance companies will be very heavy losers. Nearly every fire insurance company in the city had risks in the district.

The principal losses are thus estimated by the President of one of the largest fire insurance companies: Tarrant building, \$100,000; Tarrant stock, \$200,000; Hunyadi James stock in the building, \$50,000; Mercantile building at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, \$50,000; contents, \$100,000.

The building occupied by Hays, Smith & Wiman Co., coffee dealers, 113 and 115 Warren street, \$50,000; contents, \$50,000; "Home-Made" Hotel, 21 Greenwich street, \$50,000; buildings and contents north side of Warren street, from Tarrant building to the corner of Washington street, \$175,000; other buildings and their contents in Warren, Greenwich and Washington streets, \$35,000.

John Eckert, of 119 Broadway, who placed insurance on the Tarrant building and contents, says that it is between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

MANY OF THE MISSING MAY BE IN THE RUINS.

Only a Few of the Supposed Victims of Explosions Have Been Accounted For.

It was impossible this morning to make an accurate count of the number of persons dead and missing as a result of the disaster. Persons were constantly being reported missing and then turning up at their homes within a short time.

The following list of persons injured and missing is as complete as could be obtained at an early hour, but it is feared there will be many additions to it during the day.

ARMSTRONG, T. F., twenty-five years old, Rutherford, N. J.; employed by J. S. Coward, No. 27 Greenwich street.

BARNES, IRA C., thirty-five years old, of Summit avenue; reported by C. H. 12 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

BISHOP, Mrs., and two daughters, wife and children of proprietor of Home-made Hotel.

BRADLEY, Mrs. EDWARD, of 151 East Houston street; reported by husband, Bradley was with his wife in front of the building when the explosion happened. He was stunned.

CALLAHAN, KATHIE, twenty years old, No. 67 Greenwich street; employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by sister, Mrs. Mary Sullivan.

CLARK, CHARLES, forty-five years old, of 143 West Forty-third street, the bookkeeper for Weisbach & Co., at 122 Duane street, was reported to the police this morning as being missing.

COHEN, ISAAC, driver, twenty-four years old, Broome street; reported by sister, Mrs. Lena Cohen, No. 34 Gouverneur street.

CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. WILLIAM, forty years old, Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn; engaged business on Warren street; reported by C. H. Wood.

CRUGER, JOHN, forty-four years old, No. 235 Stanhope street, Brooklyn; packer, employed by McCormick & Hoppa.

GOLDEN, MOLLY, eighteen years old, of No. 320 East One Hundred and Sixth street; employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by cousin.

GRIFFIN, Miss, nineteen years old, address unknown; employed by W. A. Camp, No. 28 Washington street.

HALESY, WILLIAM, twenty-five years old, of Herkimer street and New York avenue, Brooklyn; employed by 101 Warren street; reported missing by C. H. Wood, of 12 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

HANLEY, THOMAS, of 25 Deane street, Brooklyn; employed at Tarrant's; HENNESSY, PATRICK, fifty years old, of 91 Grand street, Hoboken; worked at Bippin, Smith & Weismann's, Warren and Greenwich streets.

LODOLCE, JAMES, fifteen years old, No. 37 James street; employed at No. 272 Washington street.

MATTHEWS, HAMILTON, fifty years old; trackman for Tarrant & Co.; lived at 48 Pearl street, Brooklyn.

MORRIS, KATE, thirty-two years old, of 41 First street, Brooklyn, is reported as missing by Dennis Blattery, of the same address. She worked as a laundress in the Home-Made Restaurant, 24 Greenwich street.

MOORE, MARY, fifteen years old, of 129 Hoboken avenue, Jersey City; shipping clerk, employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by C. W. English, Montclair, N. J.

MULTIER, JOSEPH, fifty years old, No. 42 Park street; employed in fruit store, No. 260 Washington street; reported by his wife.

MURPHY, JULIA, nineteen years old, No. 44 Cherry street; employed in Warren street; reported by brother Charles.

OPPENHEIM, JULIE, twenty-four years old, address unknown; employed by Landfield Bros. & Co., No. 34 Warren street.

PETERS, FREDERICK, twenty-one years old, of 715 Charles street, West Hoboken; reported missing by his father.

POTTS, GEORGE, forty-five years old, No. 712 Ninth avenue; gateman on Ninth Avenue "L"; reported by brother.

RUSCH, MARY, twenty-two years old, No. 37 Boulevard, Weehawken; employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by brother Thomas.

SCHUCK, GEORGE, twenty-two years old, No. 304 Floyd street, Brooklyn; assistant in laboratory of Tarrant & Co.; reported by brother Frank.

SCHWARTZ, MAX, thirty-five years old, of 19 Sands street, Brooklyn, a porter employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported missing by Max Pickett, same address.

SMITH, ABRAHAM, twenty-one years old, No. 561 Gates avenue, Brooklyn; employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by brother Robert.

SMITH, LIZZIE, seventeen years old; sister of above; employed by Tarrant & Co.

SMITH, KATHIE, fifteen years old, First street, Jersey City; employed in Powell's confectionery store, No. 52 Chambers street; reported by Mrs. S. D. Brennan, forewoman.

SMITH, MARY, nineteen years old, No. 772 East Eighty-first street; employed by Tarrant & Co.; reported by uncle, Robert Blair.

STEIN, ABRAHAM, twenty-one years old, No. 191 Second avenue; employed by Max Seidlin, No. 19 New Chambers street; reported by employer.

SULKER, GEORGE W., forty years old, No. 151 Deane street, Brooklyn; employed at No. 158 Chambers street; reported by wife.

WILKINSON, JAMES, forty-eight years old, Catharine street; employed by Street-Cleaning Department.

DEAD FOUND IN RUINS TO-DAY.
AUGUST SCHMIDT, forty-eight years old, 659 Clinton street, Brooklyn engraver at 101 Warren street.
UNKNOWN charred body, unrecognizable.

Large quantities of naphtha in the city, but we were defeated in our fight and the practice was legalized. The law now permits the storage of naphtha and other explosives in dangerous quantities. Many of these explosives are used in the manufacture of varnishes which are used in very large quantities. In the case of the gas companies the naphtha is stored in tank placed under the ground, which, of course, is a protection against explosion. There are also stored throughout the city in bonded warehouses thousands of barrels of alcohol, which is just as dangerous as an explosive as naphtha or benzene. These bonded warehouses are, however, under the control of the United States and we can do nothing in the matter."

For additional news of great fire disaster see pages 3 and 4.

pany recently that the whole neighborhood felt alarmed about it.

Their apprehensions on this score were increased because the firm of Tarrant & Co. had had fires before.

Inspector George E. Murray, of the Bureau of Combustibles, said that the permit issued to the firm by the Department allowed it to keep on hand not more than one barrel of benzene, one barrel of turpentine and 100 pounds of collodion, which is made of cotton dissolved in alcohol and ether.

These combustibles were officially reported by Tarrant & Co. last August when an inspection of the premises of the firm was made by inspectors from the bureau.

Collodion and Ether.

Collodion and ether—less than fifteen pounds; phosphoric nitrate of soda, chlorate of potash, sulphuric acid, nitric acid—less than fifty pounds of each; benzene—less than two gallons; alcohol—one barrel.

After looking over the above caused by the explosion Inspector Murray said: "I don't think it makes the slightest charge that the firm had exceeded its permit, but I feel certain that the simultaneous explosion of all the substances mentioned in the permit could not have produced such a result."

Other officials of the city government take the view of Inspector Murray. Joseph Beck, of 58 West Fifty-first street, an employee of Tarrant & Co., furnishes corroborative evidence that the firm carried large quantities of explosives.

Beck was in the building when it was wrecked. He escaped alive with severe bruises and a shaking up.

Beck said that a large stock of alcohol and ether was stored in the building. The building was also used as a storage warehouse by R. W. Phair & Co., who manufacture a patent medicine.

GARDINER HAS ACTED.

Details Assistant to Investigate the Tarrant Disaster.

A temporary morgue for the reception of bodies as they are taken from the ruins has been established in the basement of the Irving Bank Building.

The coroner sent over a number of plain pine coffins this morning and two of his assistant morgue keepers to assume charge of the place.

District Attorney Gardiner has notified Fire Marshal Seery that he has placed Assistant District Attorney Joseph Beck in his investigation of the disaster. The law on the subject is plain, said Col. Gardiner, "and if it has been violated, I want to see that it is helped all I can in making an example of the person responsible."

A BLUNDER, SAYS CHIEF.

Crocker Wants Monthly Inspection of Drug Shops.

Chief Crocker, of the Fire Department, made the following statement to an Evening World reporter to-day:

"Yesterday's catastrophe may be analyzed as follows:

"In the first place it shows the complete efficacy of the New York Fire Department. The havoc caused by explosion and fire had reached its height when the firemen arrived on the scene. They promptly checked the spread of the fire and as promptly had the situation under control."

"In handling the fire the wonderful bravery of the officers and men of the New York Fire Department was again amply demonstrated."

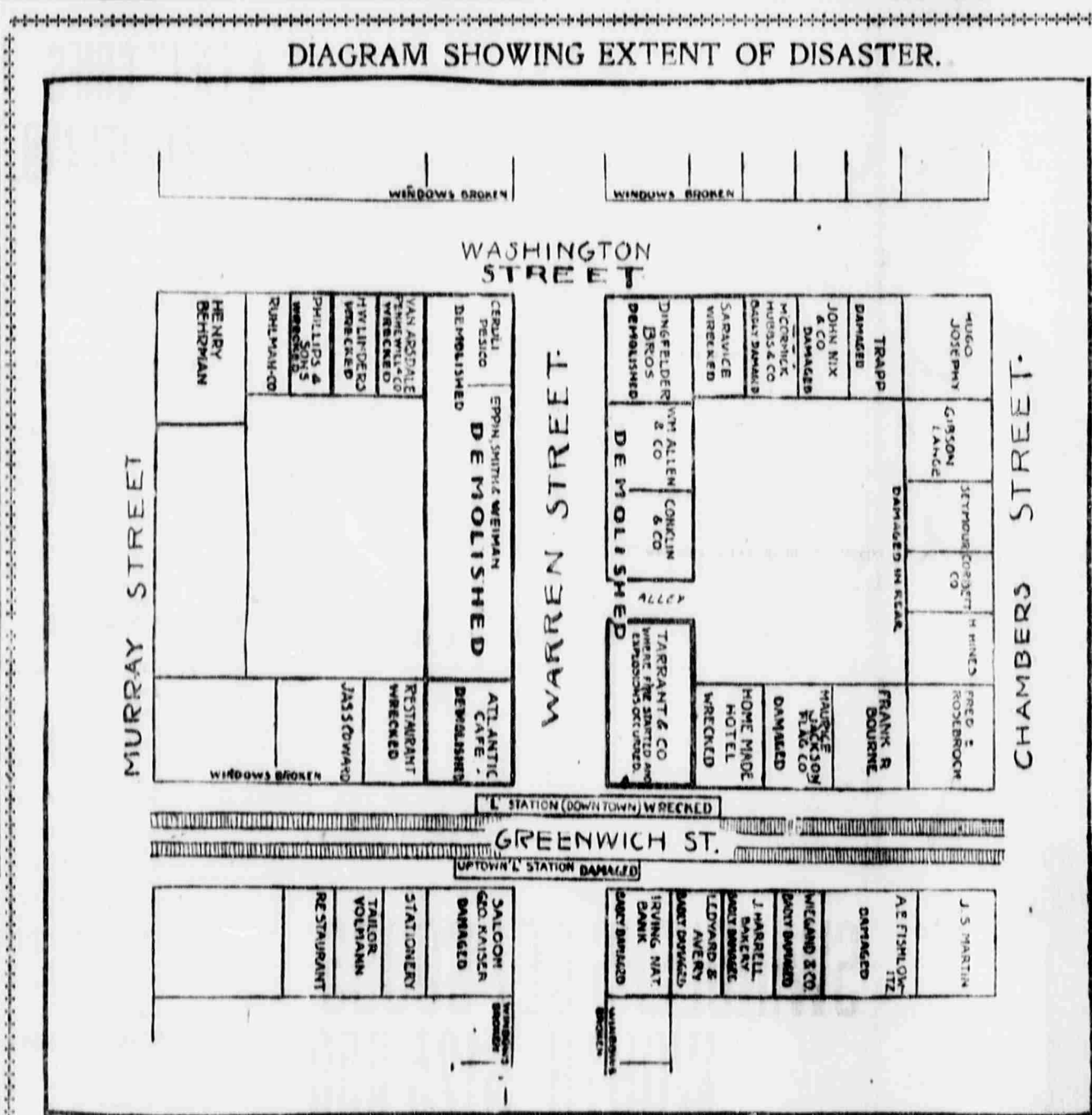
"The explosion may be classed as the most disastrous in the history of this city since the organization of our present Fire Department."

"I am about to start my investigation of the catastrophe. Prior to this investigation I do not want to make any criticisms or allegations. It is apparent, however, that somebody blundered in allowing a large amount of explosives to be stored in the demolished building."

"The explosion occurred in a small drug establishment. When we consider the terrible havoc it wrought we get an idea of what would happen if an explosion occurred in one of those big drug establishments on the lower east side."

For Monthly Inspections.

"As a result of yesterday's explosion



"L" STILL TIED UP.

Ninth Avenue Road Won't Resume for Several Days.

The damage to the Ninth Avenue Elevated road will be much smaller than was at first expected. The damage to the structure proper is largely superficial and can be readily repaired.

This will be done as soon as the firemen grant the necessary permission, and the west track of the road will probably be in running order before the end of the week.

The fire burned the station platform and all the framework, but the superstructure was scarcely harmed. Nevertheless, to make it absolutely safe the west track will undergo a thorough examination and every displacement will be repaired.

S. D. Smith, Superintendent of Transportation, says for the present no trains will be run south of Fifty-ninth street on Ninth Avenue after 12:30 P. M., but northbound trains will be run the same as usual. The Sixth Avenue line will be used.

Roadmaster O'Brien, of the Ninth Avenue road, said he was ready this morning with a large enough force of men to repair the elevated structure in a few hours, but was stopped by city inspectors.

Dr. Feeney, of the sanitary inspectors, says he does not intend to allow the men to work on the elevated structure until he is perfectly satisfied that it is safe for them to do so.

It is feared that the Health Board officials and the officials of the elevated railroad will have a clash. This morning the railroad people started to lay tracks on the downtown side of the elevated structure without first consulting or receiving a permit from the Health Board officials.

The officials of the Health Board present gave instructions that the work should be discontinued until the City Engineers decided that the structure was strong enough to stand the strain. The railroad people ignored the orders and continued the work.

The Health Board officials then left the scene and it is said went to consult their own engineers. It is believed that if the engineers say the structure is not strong enough to stand the strain of trains passing on it the courts will be appealed to and some arrests will be made.

COLLODION IS DEADLY.

Made of Guncotton, It Is Exceedingly Dangerous.

"Collodion," said a downtown druggist this morning, "is the Latin name of a chemical composition of pyroxilin, ether and alcohol."

"Pyroxilin is another name for guncotton. Collodion is known and is labeled as collodion in the drug trade, by the evaporation of the ether and alcohol you produce pure guncotton."

"Collodion is a dangerous compound to handle, and is liable to explode when exposed to the slightest heat. Having guncotton for its basis you can understand just what its distinctive strength is."

It is claimed that collodion was stored in the Tarrant Building.

IRVING BANK RESUMES.

The Irving National Bank resumed business this morning at Dey and Greenwich streets. Workmen moved all the books and clerks transferred the funds.

The bank says it will be able to handle all its business in the new place.

MAIN MAKES ADMISSION.

Drug Dealer Says There May Have Been Explosives.

"I had no nitro-glycerine,"

"We had absolutely no nitro-glycerine and no gunpowder. My brokers tell me that we were covered by insurance. The building was worth \$100,000. Our stock was worth \$50,000."

Among the drug firms which, it is known, had goods on storage in the wrecked building, is that of McKesson & Robbins, of 25 Fulton street. When seen this morning Mr. J. McKesson, of the firm said:

What Were "Miscellaneous"?

"The Articles we had stored in the Tarrant building were twenty-five kegs of sulphuric acid and a couple of small packages of miscellaneous and absolutely harmless drugs. The chlorate of potash is itself harmless."

"It only becomes a factor in an explosion when used as an ingredient in certain manufactured compounds."

COSTS CITY \$150,000.

Chief Inspector Hawthorne, of the Building Department, said this afternoon that the Tarrant disaster will probably cost the city \$150,000-\$200,000 more than the Windsor Hotel fire.

"We already have 1,300 men at work," he said, "and will put on 200 more to-night."

"These men receive \$2 a day, and the expense of carting, shoring up danger-

ous buildings, raising tottering walls, etc., will prove very expensive."

"We are coming in the stage when the bodies will be found. The ruins are all hot and smoking, but we are penetrating nearer and nearer to the heart of the fire."

"We are coming in the stage when the bodies will be found. The ruins are all hot and smoking, but we are penetrating nearer and nearer to the heart of the fire."

"We are coming in the stage when the bodies will be found. The ruins are all hot and smoking, but we are penetrating nearer and nearer to the heart of the fire."

"We are coming in the stage when the bodies will be found. The ruins are all hot and smoking, but we are penetrating nearer and nearer to the heart of the fire."

"We are coming in the stage when the bodies will be found. The ruins are all hot and smoking, but we are penetrating nearer and nearer to the heart of the fire."

"We are coming in the stage when the bodies will be found. The ruins are all hot and smoking, but we are penetrating nearer and nearer to the heart of the fire."